1 2 3 4 5 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 6 7 8 EARNEST C. WOODS, II, No. C 11-4730 JSW (PR) 9 Plaintiff, ORDER OF DISMISSAL WITH LEAVE TO AMEND 10 v. 11 ROBERT AYERS, et al., 12 Defendants. 13 INTRODUCTION 14 Plaintiff, a California prisoner proceeding pro se, filed this rights action pursuant 15 to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. He has been granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis in a 16 separate order. The Court now reviews the complaint and dismisses with leave to 17 amend. 18 DISCUSSION 19 I. Standard of Review 20 Federal courts must engage in a preliminary screening of cases in which prisoners 21 seek redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 22 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must identify cognizable claims or dismiss any portion 23 of the complaint, if the complaint "is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon 24 which relief may be granted," or "seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune 25 from such relief." *Id.* § 1915A(b). Pro se pleadings must be liberally construed. 26 Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990). 27 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only "a short and plain statement 28

of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." "Specific facts are not 1 2 necessary; the statement need only "give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests."" Erickson v. Pardus, 127 S. Ct. 2197, 2200 3 4 (2007) (citations omitted). Although in order to state a claim a complaint "does not need 5 detailed factual allegations, . . . a plaintiff's obligation to provide the 'grounds of his 'entitle[ment] to relief' requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic 6 7 recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do. . . . Factual allegations must 8 be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level." Bell Atlantic Corp. v. 9 Twombly, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 1964-65 (2007) (citations omitted). A complaint must proffer 10 "enough facts to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face." *Id.* at 1974. Pro se 11 pleadings must be liberally construed. Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't, 901 F.2d 696, 12 699 (9th Cir. 1990). 13 14

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To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two elements: (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. West v. Atkins, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

## II. Legal Claims

Plaintiff sets forth two claims for relief. (See Complaint at 9.) His first claims is that prison officials violated his First Amendment rights by retaliating against him for exercising his right to file inmate grievances. (Id.) His second claim is that prison officials have violated his Eighth Amendment rights by being deliberately indifferent to his medical needs. (*Id.* at 9-10.)

The complaint contains a number of deficiencies that must be cured by amendment. First, Plaintiff has not indicated where any of the Defendants are located. Because he is proceeding in forma pauperis, he is relying on the United States Marshal to serve the complaint upon Defendants. The Marshal cannot do so unless Plaintiff provides the correct current location of all Defendants he wishes to sue. Plaintiff must do so in his amended complaint.

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It is also unclear which Defendants Plaintiff wants to sue for retaliation, and which specific acts were allegedly retaliatory. In his first "claim for relief," he names only that Defendant Robert Ayers, the Warden, whom he alleges retaliated against him by implementing an unconstitutional policy. (Complaint at 9.) In the factual background section of the complaint, however, he alleges that a number of Defendants were placed him administrative segregation and disciplined him to retaliate against him for filing grievances. Plaintiff also alleges that officials once only gave him 10 minutes to eat, and delayed delivery of books he ordered; although it is not clear if these latter actions are claimed to be retaliatory. As Plaintiff does not name any Defendants in his retaliation claim other than Ayers, it is not clear which Defendants he means to bring a retaliation claim against. It is also not clear whether Plaintiff is claiming only that the allegedly false disciplinary findings and administrative segregation placement were retaliatory, or that there were other retaliatory acts as well. In order to proceed, Plaintiff must amend his complaint to clearly name for each claim for relief which Defendants he wants to sue on that particular claim. He must also clearly state in his amended complaint what action(s) he is alleging were retaliatory.

It is also unclear which Defendants Plaintiff is suing on his second claim, for improper medical care. In his "claim for relief," he states that "Defendants" interfered with his medical needs by transferring him to the Secured Housing Unit ("SHU"). (Complaint at 9.) In the factual background, Plaintiff alleges that he was receiving medical care when he was transferred to the SHU at Corcoran. He alleges that Defendants Teresa Schwartz, Eric Arnold and Vern Curry signed a memorandum that led to the transfer. However, it is unclear whether these are the only three Defendants he wishes to sue on his medical claim because the "claim for relief" does not identify the Defendants he claims are liable. Plaintiff must amend complaint to clearly identify which Defendants he claims are liable on his second claim.

In identifying which Defendants he wants to sue on which claims, Plaintiff must keep in mind that liability may be imposed on an individual defendant under 42 U.S.C. §

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1983 if Plaintiff can show that the defendant proximately caused the deprivation of his rights. *Leer v. Murphy*, 844 F.2d 628, 634 (9th Cir. 1988). Thus, he must only name as Defendants individuals against that were "personally involved in the deprivation of his civil rights." *Barren v. Harrington*, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194 (9th Cir. 1998).

## **CONCLUSION**

- 1. The complaint is DISMISSED WITH LEAVE TO AMEND. Plaintiff shall file an amended complaint within *thirty (30) days from the date of this order* that cures all of the deficiencies discussed above. The amendment must include the caption and civil case number used in this order and the words "COURT-ORDERED FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT" and the case number for this case (No. C 11-4730 JSW (PR)) on the first page. Because an amended complaint completely replaces the original complaint, *see Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992), Plaintiff may not incorporate material from the original or amended complaints by reference. Failure to amend within the designated time and in accordance with this order will result in the dismissal of this action.
- 2. It is Plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the Court informed of any change of address and must comply with the Court's orders in a timely fashion. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: December 21, 2011

JEFFKEYS. WHITE
United States District Judge

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE
3	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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5	EARNEST CASSELL WOODS II,
6	Case Number. CV11-04/30 JSW
7	Plaintiff, CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
8	V.
9	ROBERT AYERS et al,
10	Defendant/
11	
12	I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am an employee in the Office of the Clerk, U.S. District Court, Northern District of California.
13	That on December 21, 2011, I SERVED a true and correct copy(ies) of the attached, by placing said copy(ies) in a postage paid envelope addressed to the person(s) hereinafter listed, by
14	depositing said envelope in the U.S. Mail, or by placing said copy(ies) into an inter-office delivery receptacle located in the Clerk's office.
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17	Earnest C. Woods D 58091 P.O. Box 689
18	Soledad, CA 95696
19	Dated: December 21, 2011  Richard W. Wieking, Clerk
20	By: Jennifer Ottolini, Deputy Clerk
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